agent, shall impress the necessary samplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carr, on his ordinary me charical, menutariuring or agricultural cur-

In the Constitution of the United States. V. it is provided that private property hall not be taken for proble use without use compensation, and the same provision was consimed in the consimilar of the Confederate States Art. 1, 5 46.
It will thus by toph that both bolligeronts

neknowledged, in their fundamental laws, the duty of making compensation; and this has always been considered as an affirmance of a great doctrine established by the common law, laid down by Jurista as a principal of universal law and founded on natural equity. Story's Const. s. 1709. But while the lawful Government of the United States and the de facto Government of the Confederate States, mutually, acknowledged, at least in theory, the application of this principle to their own entirens, stern and vigorous doctrine recognized in the law of nations that all movable property of the enemies, including private property may be seized, or destroyed, was practically adopted, by both belligerents, and has been already announced, we hold that, in the late civil war, each party belligerent was entitled to the same belligerent rights. This doctrine is fully recognized, not only n the authorities before cited, but in Lawrence's Wheaton 521, 522, text, and 523 in the notes, and is incidentally in Halleck's Int. Law pp. 458, 459, 464. It was declared, in another form, by the Supreme Court of the United States, long before our civil war, in the case of the Lantissima Trinidad and the St. Andre, 7 Wheat., 283, 284, 5 Peters Cond. R. 284. There it was held that, during the existence of the civil war, between Spain and ence of the civil war between Spain and her colonies, and previous to the acknowledgement of the independence of the latter by the United States, the colonies were deemed by us as belligarent nations and entitled, so far as concerns us, to all the sovereign rights of war against their enemy. And, in two cases determined by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, in 1866, the same general principle was asserted and enforced. in the one, it was held that the capture of borses for the public use of the Confederate army, under military enthority, express orimplied, however wrongful in tags, was excusable as a lawful exercise of a beligerout right. Poles vs. Poynter, I Bash's Ky. R. 397. In the other it was announced that the admirror laws of all civilated watflire entitle each party in a civil war to the same right of regards or destruction of commiss prosperty, and show that, when either the espans on destruction of pro-perty by on a comb belligenests is lawful, it is equally hearful by the other condition.

lawful by one, it would be equit the in the other. Bell v., Lönneville and Nucleville R. R. Co., I Buse a try it. 49
It was declared by this court, in Hausmond vs The State, 3 Cold, 230, that in the ate civil war, the people were separated outo two distinct and hostile socialist, each a belligorent paerely, standing on the same level, and smildel, pending the coutest, to the same rights of war, as against each other, that they would had they both bean independent soversigns, and that they could take prisoners, capture property belonging to each hostile party, and deal with com-latants, for the time, wherever the armies marched, as two overeign and independent States. We full approve the principal as there stated. The doctrine nears to have been greaty madified in Yort vs Stout, i Cold, 205, where it was held Yout and of Cantederate soldies, who had taken the wagon and mane at Store, by orders of the commander of the Robel force, were true passers and that the order work, justification. The ease of Yost v. Store and the cases of Davison vs. Manlove. 2 Cold. 147, and Wood vs. Store, 2 Cold. 170, and also to be in conflict with I furnished. they are, similar cases in Coldwell's 11 ports are opposed to the view-proceeded by this opinion, are oversuled. The case of Potterl and Gorman, 5 Cold, 581, in which was held that a notice executed by a Confederate surgeon, for the rent of a hospital building, was not illegal and void, as being in aid of the rebellion, is approved, as far as it goes, and might perhaps, be vested on former grounds. The cases Wright and Controll vs. Overall, 2 Cold. 336, and other cases in which it was held that the Confederate or Rebel Government. was not a de facto government are overruled, so far as they are not in unison with the opinion. The doctrine that the rebels were insurgents, merely, and that the Government of the Confederate States of America was not a de facto government involved perhaps, the consequence that the United States might be liable to foreign governments, and, possibly, to their own citizens, for all their acts and liabilities. and we are not disposed to yield our assent to a doctrine fraught with consequences of such gravity and importance. original question, we would, without hesitation, declare that a government which as amed to form a Constitution, had a Pre-Ident and Cabinet in actual authority; a Congress that enected laws, in most subeets of national legislation, and published them in due form and enforced them; which was recognized, as a belligerent power, by two of the greatest nations on earth; was enabled to issue and keep sfloat a currency; set on foor a many that arrassed the commerce of the United crates, throughout the world; marshalled pameuse armies; lought green battles and app the power of the United States at boy for four years; was, to all intents mel par-poses, a de fuebo sovermuent, nel char i required no recognition on the part of the Ash a fact well known to pulling of people, and which will in transmissed to finish

Ar dispose & Cara Buche.

- by every grathful as vey thus he

The following "Autumn song" is from

Leaves are falling though coal is not).

And pumpkins are yellow and maids are blue;
Potatoes and apples begin to rot;
There's many a liver congested ton.

The daws stay late on the cabbage-leaf.
And the real, red beet forsakes the ground;
And lovers' wanderings grow more brief,
And fewer leafers are leafing around.

The celory rivals the turnip fair; There's new delight in the tender steak; And hoys go munching the chestnut rare, Without one thought of the storach-ache

The last of the eatle-shows is zon;
The monster spush to the cows is fed;
Everything a brown that once was green,
Except tomatoes, and they are red.

The drawsy citizen hates to rise:
The hash may be cold, but so is the air:
Tis heaven to slumber, for now the flies
Are less affectionate, and more rare.

And who is the busiest man we see?
'Tis the Doctor, dashing by in his chaise;
And well may he hurry, you will agree,
For it isn't every patient that pays. Tis a rare, tare season—so breezy and bright!
The dahlins, and even the squashes, are gay!
One wouldn't regret the cold at night,
If it wasn't so dencedly cold by day.

A wandering shiver inspires the doubt Whether Indian Summer will come this year; But its warmth can be felt when you don't go

And its haze may be seen through a glass of mer.

## THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY COX.

As Irlends of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, we regret that his retirement has been made the pretext for fulsome landation from the Democratic press. We believe he is entitled to all the praise bestowed upon him, for he is an able, honest, fearless man, and has done the Administration as much credit as any of the very able men connected with it. But because such notices will serve to create suspicion on the part of his own political friends, and serve to excite the distrust of the President's friends, we think it unfortunate that they should come just when it is generally believed that there exists some foundation for the reports to generally eivenlated. We, of course, know the secred of this praise from his opponents. He-Hoving his resignation was beought about by personal differences between lifth and the President as to the management of the Interior Department, and that he was not estained in his efforts to honestly affininister it, his retirement is velzed as a fit opportunity for attacks upon the President.

Upon all such matters both Secretary Cox and the President would naturally be reticent. But the following from the New York Standard, which, in such matters seems to be as near the organ of the President as it is proper an officer in his position should have, probably gives the truth of the matter as near as we shall ever got it. In noticing one by one the runors onthe subject it says:

The truth of it all is that Mr. Cox retires from the Cabinet for personal reasons; that there ex-ists is tween the President and himself the in-most coulding and good feeling and this there is no cities that the President would not gindly

is no calce that the Product beeing and the there is no calce that the Product would not gladly tender him if he cared to remain in office.

We regret the retirement of Mr. Cos too the person that it is not bere-retidence that under our government no man can hold high station amines he has a personal fortune to systim it. We do not pay our great officers salaries enfliction to mable his to have good men in office. A man worthy to be Cabines Minister can care in business or a profession three or fear times the amount of his salary. Mr. Schenck the other day publicly announced that he could not retain to Congress because he was poor. There is no doubt a man like Mr. Pish pays five times his salary in order that he may live like a Secretary of State. The payment of small compensations is slimity a perhapter.

placed his flag at half-mast over his own private residence, without prejudice to the Government, and few would have complained. We do not think any sensible ex-rebel, would have thought of raising the flag at half-mast over the public buildings at Washington, for they could scarcely expect the Government to to stellify

Itself. Gen. Lee, as the bend of his armies and as a private individual; are two different persons. The Conceal demonstration of respect and grating to from by the South. was for his services as their hador, and for his pricate characters. Could any one expeet the Government to mourn for Lee, as the feater of armies attempting to overthrowalth Wenthitaltune, and man who commission of the refined of the Government to do and a committee initiative themselves

JONES IL WILDS.

WAL TA VARIOUS CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY STIRMS IN The Application of The Archeson Comments of the Comment of the Com

COLORED MEN, TAKE NOTICE.

Two weeks ago, in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, a colored man was set upon and most crucily besten by a white man. The aggravated assault was witnessed by three or four colored men, but no white witnesses were present. The offender was arrested and taken before Judge Price, the Democratic Judge of Louisville City Court, who would hear no evidence from the col-ored men and discharged the prisoner. He has been indicted in the United States Court for this flagrant violation of Justice, and it is to be hoped that the tall measure of punishment provided by law-viz.3 \$1,000 fine and one year's imprisonment— may be meted out to him.

Colored voters, make a note of this, 13 that State the Democratic party holds un-disputed power. There they have their own way, and can make laws and admin-ister them as they choose. We cite their conduct as an illustration of the real sentiments of Democracy where they are untrammelled. Fortunately for the color-ed people of that State, the Nation has had a Republican Congress, which has provided for their protection, and the country expects a rigid enforcement of the law on the subject. Where colored men have their rights, Democrats condessend to ride in carriages with them on election days. days; but where the Democracy has undisputed control of affairs, they are not even allowed to testify in a court of justice.

| CONNUNICATED. | The Representative of Knox County.

Misses. Entroes: We of the country go in for anything that shall improve the material interest of Knoxville; that shall complete the railroads projected; that shall make our river navigable the year round; that shall give the various manufacturing interests of town work to do; that shall build up other much needed manufacturing interests that shall foster the school interests generally, and fill our agricultural college with students.

We are thankful to Horace Maynard for what he has done for us in the Halls of our National Legislature. Loyal citizens of the county appreciate this, and in the town work on the new Court House, though but just commenced, has given something of an impetus to business. But there is much yet for him to do. Claims for loyal citizens are to be looked after the river to be improved and possibly additional legislation had as regards the school fund. Who so well prepared to do this as one who is an influential member of the dominant party in Congress? Send a man of the opposition there, and with ever so good intentions, he would fall of doing much for us from the fact of his be-ing in a hopeless minority. Clearly then, Horace Maymard is the man for us in the

coming Congress.

Precisely for the same reason, we send C. M. McGhee to Nashville. Though in the call made upon him it was in the interests of the people, still it is notorious that he is politically affiliated with the majority there, and for that very reason be could do more for us than any Republican we could send there. More towards the completion of our railroads, more towards giving the Agricultural College its dues and to placing the finances of the State up-on an uniform basis. Resides, he has the social position and influence, the clear head and fine business talent that will make him a power to be felt in any legis-lative assembly.

Therefore, let us lemore more party claims and vote for Col. McGlice, whose valuable services we, as a community, need, and should improve this apportunity avail ourselves of.

KNOW COUNTY REPUBLICAN. oct23-dawir

[COMMUNICATED.]

de not pay our great officer sailaries arifloinou to imbile is to have good men in office. A name worthy to be Cabines Minister can care in busicians of a profession three or four times the amount of his salary. Mr. Schene's the other day publicly announced that he could not return to Congress because he was poor. There is no doubt a man like Mr. Fish pays five times his salary in order that he may live like a Secretary of State. The payment of small compensations is simply a protective rariff against high addity for high position, and an incentive to peculation and discensely.

Some of our Southern exchanges make themselves ridicalous by heaping abuse upon the Collector at Savannah, for ordering the flag at the custom house, twhich had been lowered at half must in respect for Gen. Live, restored to its proper position, and upon Secretary Boutwell, for approving the order. Now, we do not believe many sensible people found fault with the Southern people for mourning for Gen. Lee, or even wondered at fit, but we do think that they had good cause for being surprised that an officer of the United State should, his bis official expects, and as an agent for his Government, commit it formally to such a recognition of General Lee's official public character.

The custom house official could have placed his fing at half-mast over his own private residence, without prejudice to the

The side that a good many people in Part ould like to take at present—the outside.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

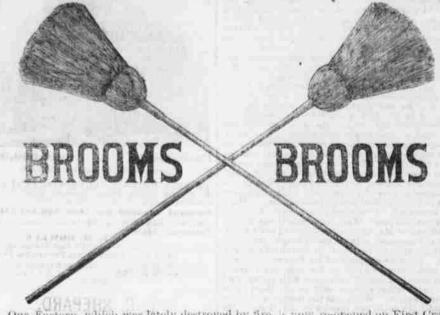
Getting Married. Empys for Young Men or Social Byth, and the propolers or impropriety of getting Married, with employs help for those who dust unfitted for matrimo-nial happiness. Sent free, in realist envilopes. Ad-dress HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P. Philadol-

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Representative.

I non-more mostly or a cardidate to represent 1 Manufactor and a normal panels of the section lating. Election of Normality and A proportional for particulty the Republican 1 is E. BOLLI.

BROOM FACTORY.



Our Factory, which was lately destroyed by fire, is now re-opened on First Creek, and we are used to all orders for

## WIRE AND TWINE BROOMS.

That will favoracly compare, both in style and quality, to any brooms made. North or

WE SELL AT WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY, MERCHANTS WILL PLEASE FAVOR US WITH THEIR ORDERS.

Address

BOLLI & CHAVANNES.

KNONVILLE, TENNESSEE.

E. CHAVANNES,

N. B .-- Please remember our Brooms took the Premium at the "East Tennessee Division Fair."

## THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Statement December 31, 1-69. AUTHORIZED CAPPTAL, \$10,000,000 GOLD, SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, \$8,002,740 COLD.

PART UP CAPTEAU AND 

UNADSUSTED AND AD-JUSTED LOSSES NOT DUE, \$81,000

A special and of \$200,000 is held by the In-surance Department at Alban 7, for the beneal of Policy holders, in separatares, with the law of the Slate of New York.

## The Queen Insurance Company

Lower a Green and against to add, without refer to England.

NUNSON A BATKEY, ASSESS.

SLATE OF TENNESSEE, CONFRONTING OFFICE, Nucleyille, July 1, 1870.)

I. Ed. F. Pennelsher, Comptroller of the Treasury, to certify that the Queen Insurance Company, located it London, branch in New York, in the State of New York, has preduced for the attenders condense that add Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Turnessee, luposed on In-surance Companies; and I further certify that Munson whaley. Agents of said Company, have also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases.

Wherefore, said Insurance Company has authority to take rises and transact the business of Insurance in this State at Knoxville. Fran.

ED. R. BENNEHAKER, cort23-daway Computed for Tenensor.

SIGN OF THE BIG GUN!

GUNS: STACY & ANGEL,

Manufacturers of Rifles. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN GUNS, PISTOLS.

Cartridges,

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.

TYTORINGTHE

Duily and Weekly. A REPUBLICAN JOURNAL,

GATERREET,

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CIRCUS STONE & MURRAY'S

The Colossus of Exhibitions! NEW DESIGNS TO AMUSE!

Peerless Intent-Matchless Skill! FRESH SENSATIONS FOR 1870!

Knowitle, Tuesday, November 1, 1870. ONE DAY AND MIGHT!

Exhibitions will be given can be abernoon feel with to appreciate at a and the declarate Doors open one feet. Admission. 77 cents. Children, under 10 years, 50 cents.

SENSATIONAL SPECTACLES - PEER TO THE PUBLIC: Pirst, on the marning of exhibition der in the form of GRAND STREET PAGEANT, Provided by the elegant Bard Charlet, containing Prof. O. P. Perry's Famed Online pro-

The Second Free Exhibition

EP IN THE AIR :



This startling Contritons Performance of consummate aring will continue about 1 P. R., and the unique above of the lent cannot fail to command the attention

THE GREAT JOHN HENRY COOK. The Equestrian Miracle and Champion Horseman of the world, in his marvelous feats on

SPORTING ARTICLES AND GUN
MATERIAL,

G. D. Water Proof and Musket Cap
POCKET CUTLERY, FISHING TACKLE,
SHOT, LEAD, GUN BARRELS,
And every other Article usually found in a first else.

SPORTING HOUSE.

Agents for the

TOM BARRIX.

Historian Closus. That appearance in America.)

GEORGE ADAMS.

Historian Cloru. Flist appearance in America.)

GEORGE ADAMS,
The favorite fluntarist Clows.
And the order and decrease Bachelor. Show Brothers,
Blies, Georgie, Ducerow, Franklin, Columbias, Gook,
Lecoch, Lamoor, Localwood, Edwards, and others.

MR. JOHN H. MURRAY.
The uncomplete biquestion Discourse a marginise of
the refine ment and parity of the exhibition.

No smoother allowed in the partition.

Vol. The interior are bed a few dress in alcance of the
there are the light of the contestion.

It will also unfalled in Grosneville, October 31st., and the recentary November 2d.

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